THE

Caledonian Mercury.

No. 9401. EDINBURGH, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1781.

THEATRE-ROYAL.

On SATURDAY next will be presented, a Comedy, called,

THE SUSPICIOUS HUSBAND.

Ranger, Mr WARD,
From the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden.
Frankly, Mr WOODS.
Strickland, Mr BANKS,
From the Theatre-Royal in Norwich.
Jacintha, Mrs KNIVETON, (formerly Miss WARD.)
Mrs Strickland, Mrs WOODS.
Lucetta, Mrs MOUNTFORT.
And Clarinda, Mrs BULKLEY,
From the Theatre-Royal, Covent Garden.—Her first appearance on this Theatre.

To which will be added, a Farce, called,

HIGH LIFE BELOW STAIRS.

Lovel, Mr KNIGHT.
Philip, Mr HOLLINGSWORTH.
And Kitty, Mrs KNIVETON.

Tickets to be had and places for the boxes taken at the office of the Theatre, every day, from ten to three o'clock.

VIVANT REX ET REGINA!

EDINBURGH, *Nov.* 28.

BRESLAW's VARIETY OF NEW ENTERTAINMENTS,

AT the DANCING-ROOM, ST MARY's CHAPEL, NIDDRY's WYND, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY next, the 29th and 30th instant in the Evenings. The Doors to be opened at Six o'Clock, and to begin precisely at Seven.

PART I.

Mr BRESLAW will Exhibit his NEW MAGICAL CARD DECEPTIONS, Dice, Letters, Numbers, Pocket-Pieces, Thandis, Caskets, Silver-Medals, &c. &c.

PART II.

The COMPANY will be entertained with several SELECT Pieces of MUSIC. two NEW FAVOURITE SONGS by a Young Lady; and several NEW DECEPTIONS on CARDS by a PUPIL of Mr BRESLAW's.

PART III.

Miss ROSAMOND will DELIVER a SATIRICAL LECTURE on HEADS, the particulars of which are expressed in the Bills.

PART IV.

Mr BRESLAW will exhibit with a New invented SILVER CUP, Watches, Gold Boxes, Japanned Caskets, Gold Medals, Silver Machineries, &c. &c. particularly with a SYMPATHETIC BELL and PYRAMIDICAL GLASSES, to the astonishment of the Spectators.

The room will be elegantly illuminated, and commodiously prepared. TICKETS to be had at Mr INNES Confectioner, late STEELE's.

PLACES to be taken, or any person INCLINABLE to LEARN some DECEPTIONS on CARDS, MONEY, &c. by applying to Mr BRESLAW, at Mr JOHNSTON's, Scale Stairs, opposite St CECILIA's HALL, NIDDRY's WYND.

THOMAS REID, Clock and Watchmaker,

FROM LONDON,

TAKES this method of informing the Public in general, and more particularly the Friends and Customers of the deceased Mr JAMES COWAN Clock and Watchmaker in Edinburgh, That he continues the Business in the same shop as formerly.

As T. Reid was Cousin and Apprentice to Mr Cowan, and has for eleven years past resided in London, where, after having received the instructions of the first masters in that profession, did carry on business, and was employed in the execution of the first rate work there, he makes no doubt of giving entire satisfaction to his employers.

The following is a Copy of a Letter from the Judge Advocate General to Lieutenant-General Haviland, respecting the General Court-Martial lately held for the Trial of Captains WAUSCHOP *and* JAMES HIGGENSON, *of the 50th Regiment.*

Horse-Guards, November 2, 1781.

SIR,

HAVING had the honour to lay before the King the proceedings of a General Court-martial, held at Plymouth Dock the 24th of September, and continued by adjournment to the 22d of October last, upon the trial of Captains Patrick Wauschop and James Higgenson, of the 50th regiment of foot,

Accused of acting in opposition to, and prejudice of good order and military discipline, by threatening Lieutenant Rowe to send him to Coventry, and expel him the mess, if he did not join in sending his Lieutenant-Colonel to Coventry; and by this threat obliging him to comply with a measure which he, as an officer, thought wrong and improper, thereby sowing the seeds of dissention in the regiment, and spiriting up officers to revolt against their commanding officer, to the hurt and prejudice of the service.

The sentence of which Court-martial, together with their opinion upon the whole matter, is expressed in the following terms, viz.

"The Court having duly considered and weighed the evidence given in support of the charge against the prisoners, Captains Patrick Wauschop and James Higgenson, with that produced in their defence, is of opinion, that the said Captains Patrick Wauschop and James Higginson are guilty of the whole charge exhibited against them.

"The Court is of opinion, that the act of assembling the officers together, on the 3d of August last, when it appears the prisoners, Captains Wauschop and Higgenson, were desired, and did take an active part, consulting on and censuring the orders of their commanding officer, and sending him to Coventry, or, in other words, agreeing not to speak to him, except on duty, was treating him with evident marks of disrespect, in opposition to and prejudice of good order and military discipline. The Court, therefore, find the prisoners, Captains Wauschop and James Higgenson, of his Majesty's 50th regiment, guilty of the whole charge exhibited against them, in breach of the 3d article, 20th section, of the articles of war; and do therefore sentence them to be severely reprimanded by Lieutenant-General Haviland, or officer commanding the district, in the most public manner, at the head of the 50th regiment; that they should make a submission to Lieut. Col. Gordon at the same time, and be suspended for six months.

"The Court are further of opinion, that it may be conducive to the support of discipline, and to the restoration of harmony, amongst the officers of his Majesty's 50th regiment, that they should express their sense of Lieut. Col. Gordon's conduct, as far as it appeared to them.

"Are of opinion, that he, the said Lieut. Col. Gordon, has acted, in the instance alluded to, as a good officer, anxious to support the discipline in the regiment under his command; they are further of opinion, that the orders complained of were proper and military, and merited no such censure as has been past upon them by the prisoners, Captains Wauschop and Higgenson, and rest of the 50th regiment."

I have the honour to acquaint you that a new member having been sworn in the course of the trial, in the place of one of the members who originally composed the Court, although the precaution was used of communicating to such new member, in the hearing of the respective witnesses, the testimony produced in the former part of the proceedings, such legal difficulties arise, that his Majesty cannot confirm as adjudication made under such circumstances. The King, however, adverting to the minutes authenticated by the President's signature, sees with concern abundant cause for the censure conveyed in the opinion of the Court, and for the judgment given by them in the fullest extent. And his Majesty, in repressing the inordinate spirit and contempt of authority, which has of late manifested itself amongst many of the 50th regiment, and for an admonition to others, is pleased to direct that the said opinion, though for the reasons above described, not having the force and operation of a judicial sentence, be publicly read to the prisoners, Captains P. Wauschop and James Higgenson, in the presence of Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon, and of the officers of the several regular corps under your command, or of as many of them as may conveniently be assembled; before whom his Majesty expects that the said Captains Wauschop and James Higgenson do make a respectful, unreserved, submissive apology, in such terms as you shall approve, to the said Lieutenant Colonel Gordon, for the part they have had in the unbecoming and offensive resolution, taken in concert with sundry other officers, of not holding any intercourse or conversation with him, except upon duty; a resolution the more unjustifiable, as being founded on no other cause or pretext, than that of the Lieut. Colonel having given out certain orders disapproved by them, but which he, as commanding officer, judged to be conducive to his Majesty's service, and which, as stated in evidence, appear to have been proper and unexceptionable.

His Majesty considers the assembling of officers, and confederating or engaging to each other, to stamp a mark of contempt or disregard upon their superior officers, in respect of any order issued, or any act done by him in the exercise of his command, or authority, as extremely unmilitary, and subversive of due subordination and discipline; and his Majesty does therefore strictly prohibit any such confederacy, or engagement, upon pain of his Majesty's displeasure; which his Majesty has commanded me to signify to you, to the intent that the same may be notified in public orders in the districts under your command.

I have the honour to be respectfully,

SIR,

Your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed) C. GOULD.

Lieutenant General Haviland, or Officer commanding in Chief of his Majesty's forces at Plymouth.

The following is the apology made to Lieut. Colonel Gordon, by Captains Wauschop and Higgenson.

"It never having been our intention, in any respect, to oppose subordination and discipline, but, on the contrary, as good officers, to maintain them in full force, and being thoroughly convinced of the total impropriety of our late conduct, and that our errors in sending our commanding officer, Lieutenant Colonel Gordon, to Coventry, was disrespectful, and subversive of discipline and good order in the 50th regiment; we hereby declare, in the most respectful, unreserved, and submissive manner, to Lieutenant Colonel Gordon, in presence of the officers of all the regular corps now assembled, that we are sincerely sorry for having acted in such an unbecoming manner, and make him this public apology, which is meant to be full and satisfactory, for the unjustifiable part we have taken in the said unmilitary association, entered into by the officers of the 50th regiment, against Lieutenant Colonel Gordon, our commanding officer, with our solemn promise, as far as in us lies, to promote harmony in the 50th regiment in future, not doubting but the Lieutenant Colonel will, on his part, forget every thing that is past.

"In testimony whereof, we sign our names the 6th day of November, 1781.

(Signed) "P. WAUSCHOP,
Captain of the 50th regiment.
J. HIGGENSON."

From the London Papers, Nov. 23.

Kingston, Aug. 4. His Majesty's ship Southampton returned on Thursday morning in the storm from a cruize, with the loss of some of her masts and spars, and other damage, received in an engagement off St Domingo. She was cruizing in company with his Majesty's ship Pomona, when they fell in with and attacked a French ship of the line and a frigate: but after engaging for some time, the Southampton being very much disabled from the enemy's superior force and weight of metal, was obliged to bear away for Port Royal. We cannot find that any accounts have been received of the fate of the Pomona.

His Majesty's ships Ramilies, Licorne, and Pelican, with a French brig privateer, Le Cerf, prize to the latter, arrived on Tuesday. The Cerf is from Aux Cayes, mounts 16 guns, with 120 men, and had been out only a few days, in which time she had taken the Blandford, a ship from Glasgow, and sent her into Aux Cayes. The Captain of the Blandford is arrived in the privateer. She had only 12 guns and 30 men, but, notwithstanding her great inferiority, fought the Cerf for three hours, which so enraged the Frenchmen, that after the vessel had struck, some of the privateer's crew rushed upon the Captain in the cabin, and cut him in a most inhuman manner.

By a letter from Savannah la Mar, we learn, that the Hazard, Captain Isaac Harvey, which sailed from hence some time ago, with provisions for the distressed inhabitants of that place, has been cut out, and carried off by four pickaroons.

LONDON.

The Dauphin of France does not, like the younger sons of that Crown and of our's, depend for his support on the generosity of the King, or on his privy purse, for the expences of his education and household: he is born to a vast estate, to the income of which he is entitled from the moment of his birth, without any creation whatsoever. His father, indeed, as his guardian, has the management of his revenue during his minoty, but is accountable, like any other Guardian, for the expenditure: The laws respecting property in France are fixed and certain; and powerful and arbitrary as the Monarch may be, he would not venture to attack the property of the freeholds of his subjects, whatever liberty he might take with their personals; but to touch the property of the Dauphin would be a most dangerous act for a Minister, even backed with the whole weight of the Royal authority; for the French, in general, think, that they owe a kind of allegiance to a Dauphin, even while he is a subject.

The revenues destined for the support of the Dauphin of France, arise out of the province of Dauphine, from whence he derives his title. He possesses, as complete freeholds, all the Royal Demesnes of that province; and, as Lord of the soil, he receives those rents which were formerly paid to the feudatory Sovereign of Dauphine. The Prince who formerly held this province as a fief from the Crown of France, bore the name or title of Dauphins, with sometimes the addition of the name of a city in the country; hence some of them have been called *Dauphins de Vienne.*

The manner in which this principality came to belong to the Crown of France was this; and the anecdote will serve at the same time to account for the circumstance of the eldest son to the King of France, or the eldest living son of a deceased eldest son of the King, bearing the title of Dauphin. The last Dauphin de Vienne having an only son, was sitting one evening at his palace window, with the infant Prince in his arms; the child was very lively, and in his little play with his father, he slipped through his hands; or, rather, sprang out of his father's arms, and falling down from the window, was killed on the spot. From that moment the father was seized with a melancholy, which soon sent him to his grave. When he found his end approaching, he made his will, and bequeathed his fief of Dauphine to the King of France, his Lord Paramount, but upon this condition, that the eldest son of France, or his eldest male descendant, for ever, should bear the name of Dauphin; and that the Dauphin should be, from the moment of his birth, entitled to the rents and royalties of all the demesnes and manors heretofore belonging to the Dauphins de Vienne.

The conditions of this will have always been strictly observed. The Dauphin has four quarters in his shield, in two of which he bears the arms of France; and in the others, two golden dolphins, the arms of Dauphine; the arms are expressive of the title, or the title of the arms; for *Dauphin* is the French for *dolphin.*

In England, the Duchy of Cornwall is to the Prince of Wales what Dauphine is to the Dauphin of France. The latter is born, not created, Dauphin; the former is born, not created, Duke of Cornwall: The one is of right entitled, from the moment of his birth, to the issues and profits of the estates, &c. annexed to the Dauphine; the other is just in the same manner entitled to the produce of the mines and estates belonging to the Duke of Cornwall: The only difference between them is, that the heir to the British crown bears, exclusive of his Dukedom, a created title, namely, that of Prince of Wales; whereas the Dauphin has no title by creation: Indeed there may perhaps be found another trifling difference, which is, that the Dauphin in his infancy has ten times as great a revenue as the Duke of Cornwall.

So great anxiety did the Hon. Captain Cornwallis, of the Canada, discover, till the British fleet sailed from Sandy Hook for the Chesapeak, to the relief of his gallant brother and his besieged army, that he could not sit down for three minutes together even at his meals, without running upon deck, to see how the wind blew, &c. but the moment the Admiral's signal was thrown out for the squadron to get under weigh, he became almost frantic for joy!

A part of Brigadier General Arnold's letter, to his Excellency Sir Henry Clinton, of the 8th of September last, admitting of a construction injurious to the honour of Captain Lemoine, of the Royal Artillery, we are authorised to lay before the public the following orders from the Head Quarters, at New-York, the 25th of September, viz.—"The Commander "in Chief informs the army, that Captain Lemoine of the "Royal Artillery, has explained to him the reason that pre-"vented his carrying into execution the orders of Brigadier "General Arnold, on the 6th September, 1781."

The history of navigation does not produce a more perilous or tedious voyage than that of the last Jamaica fleet. During one month of the twelve weeks which the ships were out, several of the crews lived entirely upon salt pork and rum, not having either bread, biscuit, or water, except a very small quantity of the latter, under which scarcity many died. Other ships were plentifully supplied, and sought every opportunity to relieve their distressed friends, but in vain; the wind was so very high, and the sea so extremely rough, that their good wishes could not be accomplished. The Lord Howe, a very fine storeship, in the service of government, together with four others of the convoy, foundered, and it was with the utmost difficulty the people were saved. It is however, a pleasing reflection, that not a single ship of so large a fleet fell into the hands of the enemy, who had no less than twelve men of war upon the watch for them.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, *Nov.* 24.

Dresden, October 28.

ON the 24th inſtant, in the morning, her Royal Highneſs Princeſs Maria Charlotte Anthoniette, of Savoy, arrived in this city, and was received with the greateſt acclamations and honours. At ſix o'clock the ſame evening the nuptial ceremony was performed between Prince Anthony and the Princeſs in the private Electoral Chapel, and on the following day the Prince and Princeſs received the compliments of congratulation of all the Nobility, Foreign Miniſters, and other perſons of diſtinction. The rejoicings and entertainments on this occaſion will continue for ſeveral days.

War-Office, November 22, 1781.

1ſt Troop of Horſe Guards, Enſign George Quarme, of 37th regiment, is appointed to be Sub-Brigadier and Cornet, vice Thomas Lloyd.

3d Regiment of Dragoons, John Fitz Brand, Clerk, to be Chaplain, vice Samuel Cooper.

16th Regiment of Light Dragoons, Cornet —— Hawker to be Lieutenant, vice Frederick Metzner. Lieutenant William Boyce to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Frederick Metzner. Cornet George Maſon to be Lieutenant, vice William Boyce.

21ſt Regiment of Light Dragoons, Cornet Francis Hammond, of 19th Dragoons, to be Cornet, vice David Rae.

3d Regiment of Foot Guards, Captain George Miluer to be Adjutant, vice Joſeph Tiſſin Seahouſe.

78th Regiment of foot, Lieutenant Duncan Cameron, of the Weſt Fencible regiment, to be Enſign, vice Archibald Ingram.

101ſt Regiment of foot, James Irwin, Gent. to be Enſign, vice Carey Fanning. Lieutenant Henry Pemberton, of Captain Garden's Independent Company, to be Lieutenant in Captain William Warren's company. Enſign William M'Gillivray, of the 2d battalion of 73d foot, to be Lieutenant in Captain Charles Baillie's company.

INTELLIGENCE FROM LLOYD's, *Nov.* 23.

The Britiſh Lion, Robertſon, from Quebec to Barbadoes, near that Iſland fell in with a French frigate, which ſhe beat off, but being ſoon after joined by another, they engaged the Britiſh Lion, one on each ſide for three hours, when, being almoſt a wreck, ſhe was obliged to ſtrike: The frigates were the Amazon and the Courageux, of 40 guns each.

The Norfolk, Clark, ſuppoſed to be loſt, was towed into Norway.

The Chance, Jarvis, from Cork to New-York, was taken in ſight of Sandy Hook.

The Mary, Barclay, from London and Newcaſtle to Hamburgh, is taken by a Dutch privateer, of 10 guns and 20 ſwivels; the Captain and crew carried into the Texel.

The Barrington, Boucher, from Savannah to Jamaica, was taken and carried into Philadelphia, by the Riſing Sun American privateer, of 20 guns and 120 men.

Whitby, 20. This evening appeared off here part of the eaſt country fleet; in which are the Fortitude, Barry, and Marlborough, Franks, for this port.

The Mars, Dowdell, from Charleſtown to London, was taken off the Banks of Newfoundland by the Tiger privateer of Salem.

Yarmouth 19. Paſſed through the road, twelve ſhips from the Baltic, they ſailed from the Sound three weeks after the convoy. This morning a brig from Shields was wrecked on Corton ſand, the crew ſaved. Sailed a large fleet from Corton Bay. Remain, the Belle Poule.

The Clarendon, Child, from Jamaica for Briſtol, was left well through the windward paſſage.

Arrived at Portſmouth from Jamaica, the Princeſs Royal man of war, very leaky, and in want of proviſions; parted with the merchantmen under her convoy, off the weſtern iſlands, on the 5th inſtant.

From the London Papers, Nov. 24.

Liſbon, Oct. 23. Laſt week, four Engliſh cutters arrived in this port, charged with military ſtores for Gibraltar. They were prevented from entering the bay by a Spaniſh ſquadron, which they eſcaped by the quickneſs of their ſailing, and have taken refuge in this port, whence they propoſe to depart on the firſt favourable opportunity, for carrying their cargo to Gibraltar, of which it is ſaid the garriſon is in great want.

Copenhagen, Nov. 10. The proceedings againſt Captain Shionning for not protecting his convoy from the attack of three Engliſh privateers, is juſt finiſhed; the ſentence paſſed on him by the Court, and which was confirmed by the King, and publiſhed yeſterday, is, "That he be broke, and rendered incapable of ſerving his Majeſty in future." His Lieutenant, who is at preſent under arreſt, is to be impriſoned ſix months.

Paris, Nov. 11. No news yet from North America. It is preſumed the Breſt fleet will not put to ſea till diſpatches are received from M. de Graſſe. All are ready to ſet ſail. They only wait for orders and a favourable wind to go out of the road. It is thought, however, that they will not depart before the end of the month.

Paris, Nov. 15. The Count de Maurepas, who was thought recovering pretty faſt, is elapſed, and worſe than ever. The hope of the re-eſtabliſhment of his health was very ſhort. We expect now to hear of his death every moment.

Hague, Nov. 17. The Court Martial has paſſed ſentence on Captain Bruin, and the coaſting pilot of the Prince William, ſhipwrecked on the Haax: The firſt declared incapable of ſerving for the future, and to pay the expences of the Court Martial and the proceſs; the ſecond, beſides being broke, and to pay likewiſe the expences, is to undergo the puniſhment of keel-hauling three times, &c.

Hague, Nov. 18. They write from Bruſſels, that the Prince Stharemberg, his Imperial Majeſty's Miniſter Plenipotentiary, had formally declared to Baron Hop, their High Mightineſſes Miniſter at Bruſſels, "That the fortifications of the Barrier Towns, ſo long occupied by the troops of the States-General, were going to be demoliſhed, and the lands ſold." Our troops will then be obliged to quit thoſe places, and the Republic will gain by this 6 or 7000 men, who may ſerve in the garriſons; at the ſame time the expence of keeping ſo many men in a foreign country, may be applied towards the augmentation of our marine, which alone forms the true *barrier* of the State.

LONDON.

A paragraph having appeared in ſeveral of yeſterday's papers, mentioning the loſs of one of the packets, on board of which it was ſaid the Ducheſs of Ancaſter had embarked at Oſtend, we are happy in aſſuring her Grace's friends, that we are *authoriſed* to declare the above report to be totally groundleſs, no advice whatever having been received at the General Poſt-Office, or Lloyd's Coffee-houſe, of the loſs of any of the Flemiſh packets; and a gentleman, who late laſt night called at Mr Cotwar's in Panton-ſtreet, had the pleaſure of hearing him declare himſelf totally unacquainted with every circumſtance of the facts, of which an Evening Paper had given him as the author. Mr Cotwar had not even been out of London at the time the accident was ſaid to have happened, of which he had been *ſuppoſed* an eye-witneſs.—What muſt the *humane* author of the report feel, when informed, that Lady Willoughby is at this moment in a ſituation, when a much leſs violent ſhock to her ſenſibility might produce the moſt alarming effects on her health. *Eng. Chron.*

We are ſorry to find, that there has not been any account whatever received of the Comte packet, which ſailed from Jamaica the 28th of July; Moſes Benſon, Eſq; and another gentleman, were the only paſſengers; ſhe was eſcorted through the windward paſſage by the Pelican ſloop, which met with a violent gale of wind on her return to Jamaica, and was loſt. It is ſuppoſed that ſhe was likewiſe loſt in the ſtorm. Many people imagined that this had been the packet which arrived laſt from Jamaica; but, upon enquiry, we find it was not.

Orders are gone to Portſmouth for equipping the grand fleet for ſea as early as poſſible, and that Admiral Darby will eſcort the outward-bound Eaſt and Weſt India fleets acroſs the Bay, and then proceed to Gibraltar: It is expected that they will ſail about the 8th of next month.

This morning two ordnance tranſports, bound to Gibraltar with the fleet, fell down the river to proceed to Portſmouth, all the ſhips being ordered to join by the 20th inſt.

According to the beſt accounts from America, Lord Rawdon is held a priſoner on board the French fleet, where Congreſs will not be able to get at him without an order from the French Court to deliver him up;—a circumſtance not to be expected, as he was taken by a French frigate, not an American, as has been reported.

Lord Rawdon's being taken may prove a lucky circumſtance; every meaſure that creates diviſion between the Americans and their allies is favourable to us: Congreſs have demanded that officer, but De Graſſe peremptorily refuſes, inſiſting on his being a priſoner to France. An account of this matter is ſent home by the Chevalier Luzzane, who joins Congreſs; and De Graſſe is joined by Du Barras, and all the principal officers of the fleet.

Though the channel of York River is confeſſedly very deep, yet at its mouth there is never more than ten feet water over a natural bar; this will prevent any large ſhips getting up to lie along ſide either of Lord Cornwallis's poſts to cannonade them.

A current ſets always out of the Cheſapeak Bay, which is very much increaſed by the ſtrong weſterly winds which uſually prevail there at this time of the year, and render it impracticable for ſhips to keep their ſtation in it without anchoring.

Nothing is more likely than that the letters to and from General Waſhington, which were intercepted by Sir Henry Clinton, and were publiſhed ſome time ago in the London Gazette, were written for the purpoſe of being intercepted, and deceiving our General. The attack upon New-York, ſaid in thoſe letters to be intended, was certainly nothing more than one of thoſe feints, ſo common in every war, which are calculated only to divert the attention of the enemy from the place where the real attack is to be made.

The following account, ſent to France, of the joint operations of the French and Americans, after Monſ. de Rochambeau had joined General Waſhington, will induce any reaſonable perſon to believe, that from the ſmall number of forces brought againſt the lines round New-York, and the manner in which they acted, the allies were by no means ſerious in that quarter.

On the 15th of July, a ſmall ſquadron of Britiſh ſloops ſailed up the North River, with a view to cut off the proviſions with which the allies were ſupplied by the navigation of that river. The ſquadron conſiſted of five ſloops, the largeſt of which carried only 16 guns. This ſquadron arrived before Tarrytown, towards the cloſe of the evening, and immediately began a briſk cannonade upon it. In the mean time, a landing was attempted, but was prevented, by the reſiſtance made at an out-poſt by a ſerjeant and twelve men of the regiment of Soiſſonnois, ſupported by a detachment of Sheldon's dragoons. A boat laden with bread was then on the river, and fell into the hands of the Engliſh. Some batteries of 12 pounders were opened upon the ſhips, which did them much damage; and a ſhell from one of our mortars ſet fire to one of the ſloops, as we learned from one of the men, who jumped over board, and ſwam to ſhore. He ſaid, that thirty-nine others had leaped with him into the ſea; but they either periſhed, or were picked up by their own veſſels, for they did not come a-ſhore. The ſquadron ſoon after got under way, and diſappeared.

On the 19th, General Waſhington and Comte de Rochambeau went through the Jerſeys to reconnoitre, and viewed, at their leiſure, all the Britiſh works on York Iſland. They very clearly perceived five or ſix ſmall encampments, made for the purpoſe of ſuſtaining thoſe works. The North River was in front of their lines, and in the largeſt camp were two battalions.

The 21ſt, at night, a detachment of 5000 men, 2500 of whom were French, under the command of the Chevalier de Chaſtellux, Maréchal de Camp (Major-General), marched towards Kingſbridge: They took an advantageous poſition, and remained in it for 48 hours. In the mean time the legion De Lauzun, with the battalions of American and French grenadiers, puſhed on to the right and left, from North River to the Sound, to Morriſon's Point and Frog's Neck: All the poſts on the Continent were driven back, and about twenty men and horſes were taken: This enabled Gen. Waſhington, and Comte de Rochambeau, to reconnoitre the enemy nearer; and M. Beville, their Chief Engineer, took plans of all their works on York Iſland, behind Harlem River to Morriſon's Point. General Waſhington ſent a party of twelve Dragoons, who were with him, to fall upon a ſmall number of refugees, who had not had time to embark, and who were all either killed or taken; in this ſervice joined Meſſrs De Vauban, Damas, Berthier, Clauſen, and Luxberdure, Aids de Camp to Comte de Rochambeau. M. de Damas had his horſe killed under him, by a cannon ſhot from the other ſide of the river. This was all the miſchief done by a conſtant fire, kept up by the forts, and veſſels in the river; and, in the whole expedition, not a man was killed by all the ſhots from the enemy's horſe and foot, Chaſſeurs. The French detachment on this reconnoitring party conſiſted of the regiments of Bourbonnois and Royal Deux-Ponts, commanded, the former by the Marquis de Laval, the latter by the Marquis de Deux Ponts; of the Grenadiers and Chaſſeurs de Bourbonnois, under Viſcount de Rochambeau; of the Grenadiers and Chaſſeurs of the regiment of Soiſſonnois, commanded by Comte de Charlus; and of the legion of Lauzun.

Here ended the threatened attack upon the lines of New York, which was projected only as a blind or diverſion: No more than 5000 men were employed to force the ſtrong lines round the head quarters, defended by innumerable batteries, ſhips, and at leaſt 15,000 regular troops: The whole was clearly a feint; and we have yet to learn, by the next diſpatches from the Cheſapeak, whether we have not reaſon to lament, that the intercepted letters, publiſhed ſome time ſince in the Gazette, ever fell into our hands; as they ſerved only to lull the fears of our Commander in Chief, for every part of our army, except that which lay at New York: Theſe letters began ſecurity in the minds of our troops for every other poſt. God grant that Lord Cornwallis be not the victim of that ſecurity.

Agreeable to inſtructions ſent from this country, General Cunninghame, the Governor of Barbadoes, with the Council, have, by the laſt packet, tranſmitted to George Germaine, amongſt other material papers, their anſwer to the charges exhibited againſt the Governor, in a memorial of the General Aſſembly of that iſland to the King, and which was ſent by Lord George to the Governor, in the uſual form, preſſing him to return a ſpeedy anſwer to the complaints contained in that memorial, and which, at that time, had the appearance of being of a very ſerious nature. The chief points on which the Governor's juſtification turns, we are informed are theſe; "That the impoſition of the Governor's fees, ſo loudly complained of by the General Aſſembly as unprecedented, and ſubverſive of the rights of the people, was, in fact, a right claimed by the Governor from ancient cuſtom of receiving certain fees, amounting to about *four hundred pounds per annum* as SEAL MONEY, by means of a private ſecretary, who had, in former years, always given that conſideration to the Governor for the appointment, but which, from the large grants made to the Governor of late years, till the arrival of the preſent Governor, had been claimed by them and gone into other channels." Other parts of the charges take their riſe from this one, and being of a leſs important nature, are as clearly and fully refuted.

Theſe ſeveral charges and anſwers have, in the ordinary courſe of buſineſs, been referred to the Board of Trade for their deciſion, which, it is thought, will, in all probability be a full juſtification of the Governor.

We have it from undoubted authority, that when the Council of War was held on board the London at Sandyhook, previous to the Britiſh ſquadron ſailing for the Cheſapeak, the twelve ſenior captains of the fleet requeſted leave of the Admiral, as the poſt of honour, to take upon them the command of the twelve fire-ſhips, if it ſhould be deemed neceſſary to make uſe of them in the expedition then about to go againſt the enemy. *Morning Herald.*

Yeſterday, advices were received at the Admiralty, with an account of the arrival of his Majeſty's ſhip the Preſton in Bridlington Bay. Her maſts, yards, and rigging are very much diſabled by a tempeſt. [*This ſhip was formerly ſaid to have been loſt.*]

Admiral Darby is expected to leave town on Monday next, in order to take the command of the grand fleet.

Yeſterday, Admiral Rodney was at the levee at St James's, and took leave of the King on his ſetting off for Portſmouth, to hoiſt his flag on board the Formidable man of war.

Sir George Rodney and Admiral Digby, by having the two Princes under their charge, will, among other ſavings, not be at the expence of keeping a table, as it is an etiquette that the Prince keeps the table, at which the Admiral and the ſuperior officers always dine.

Prince Edward's baggage, equipage, &c. is getting ready, and he is to come to town in a day or two, being to go out as a midſhipman, under the immediate care of Sir George Rodney.

The Swift, Jones, from Madeira, brings advice, that a ſtrong Dutch ſquadron is now cruizing off the Weſtern Iſlands, in order to fall in with the Eaſt-India ſhips expected from St Helena. Their force is ſaid to be four ſhips of 50 guns, and four others, carrying from 24 to 36 guns each.

The Dutch have been at war with us near twelve months, and in that time we ſcarce hear of their having launched a ſhip: The boaſted naval reſources of that Republic appear to be little more than chimerical.

When the Princeſs Royal parted from the Albion, the Ruby, and the reſt of the convoy from Jamaica, ſhe was five hundred leagues from the coaſt of England, and had no more than twelve days proviſions; the people were extremely ſickly, and the pumps, though conſtantly at work, incapable of reducing the water in the hold. Fourteen officers, in the ward-room, lived for nineteen days upon an old breeding ſow, which had ſupplied the ſhip for three years. Their freſh water was entirely out, and their bread exhauſted. In ſhort, had not providence favoured them with a ſtrong and fair wind, they muſt have periſhed for want, or have been reduced to the deplorable neceſſity of living upon each other.

Monſieur de Vauguyon, Ambaſſador from France to the Hague, arrived at Paris at five o'clock in the morning of the 13th, in the moſt private manner; at ten had an audience of the King and Miniſtry; and at one the ſame afternoon, ſet off again for the Hague.

Nothwithſtanding the peculiar difficulties of his office, the *American Secretary*, we are aſſured, has never entertained a thought of reſigning againſt the will of his royal maſter. All the ſquibs, therefore, which have lately appeared to that effect, according to our correſpondent, are the fabrications of envy at the eſteem which his Lordſhip retains in his Sovereign's breaſt.

Great damage was ſuſtained in the Iſland of Cuba by the laſt hurricane, which was ſo ſeverely felt at Kingſton, in Jamaica. Several Spaniſh ſhips were driven on ſhore near the Havannah, and ſtranded, while others were carried out to ſea, and many were ſuppoſed to be loſt.

Luke Ryan appears as perfectly at eaſe in his confinement in the New Goal, as if none of thoſe *entre* circumſtances which attend his caſe hung over him; he aſſerts his having no doubt that an officer of his rank is now detained at Philadelphia, to await his fate, as was the caſe of Colonel Campbell, and Lieutenant Hill, when Allen and Cunninghum were in captivity.

Prince Gallitzin, the Ruſſian Ambaſſador at the court of Vienna, has had notice of the approach of their Imperial Highneſſes, and is to ſet out for Teſchen, where he is to meet their Highneſſes, and conduct them to the capital. Though *incognito*, they travel with that ſplendor and eclat becoming the ſon and daughter of Catharine, who, let her politics be what they may, muſt be allowed, on all hands, to be one of the moſt munificent Sovereigns that ever wore a crown: It is not, however, thought that ſhe would go to the expence of this journey of her ſon and heir, if pleaſure was the only object of it.

The Grand Duke and Ducheſs of Ruſſia are already on

their route to Vienna, and were expected in that capital the 15th of November. The Emperor had given notice that he would set out *incog.* and meet them on the frontiers of Germany: Some say he intended to meet them at Olmutz; and others are of opinion that he would give them the meeting at Brinn, in Moravia.

They write from Lisbon, that her Most Faithful Majesty had published a Manifesto against the behaviour of the French Commodore who attacked a fleet of British ships lying in a neutral harbour of her dominions in the Island of St Jago: what answer the French Court will think proper to give to it, is hard to determine; they must either disavow the conduct of M. Suffrein, or commence a dispute with Portugal.

Advice is received from Leghorn, that they have had an account from Mahon, that Governor Murray has made two more successful sallies, in which he killed many of the Spaniards, and took some prisoners; also that a fleet of Barbary corsairs lie almost within sight of the garrison, and stop and take all Spanish vessels loaded with provisions or warlike stores, &c. bringing to the Spaniards, which has greatly distressed them.

Great preparations are making among the outward-bound Jamaica ships in the river, to be in readiness to sail on the shortest notice, as it is thought that convoy will be appointed in the course of a month, or five weeks at the latest.

The fleet now fitting out in the river for the West-Indies, is expected to sail about the 27th of December next.

This morning, about nine o'clock, William Townshend was carried from Newgate to Execution Dock, where he was executed, pursuant to his sentence at the last Admiralty Session, for the murder of Girardo Silvestrini, master of a Venetian ship, by discharging a nine-pounder at him, of which he died. Townshend was attended by Mr Cricket, Marshal of the Admiralty, bearing the silver oar before him, and other officers belonging to the Admiralty. He behaved very penitent, and denied any intention of shooting him.

It is imagined that from the forwardness of ship-building at the different dock-yards, that more ships will be launched during the next year, than has been done in any one year of the war.

The brave Rodney said a few days since to one of his officers, "I am to set out for the West-Indies again in a few days, and the wish next my heart is—to meet *De Grasse*."

Yesterday, at Guildhall, No. 46,808 was drawn a blank, but being first-drawn, is entitled to 1000 l.

No. 9289, 42,863, prizes of 5000 l.
No. 35,994, 26,885, prizes of 1000 l.
No. 775, a prize of 500 l.
No. 15,921, a prize of 100 l.

And the following prizes of 50 l. each:

No. 4078, 14,117, 12,316, 37,626, 19,029, 7007.

This day, at Guildhall, No. 38,916 was drawn a blank, but, as first-drawn, is entitled to 1000 l.

No. 23,959, a prize of 500 l.
No. 40,992, 47,935, prizes of 100 l.

And the following prizes of 50 l. each;

No. 3677, 4971, 14,730, 22,876, 45,763, 46,833, 36,157, 15,571.

Extract of a letter from Antwerp, Nov. 6.

"The trade of this city will be revived by way of Ostend, as the obstructions in the Schelde are not easy to remove. The communication by the canals to Bruges and Ghent are already settled; from Ghent the Schelde is open hither."

Extract of a letter from Madrid, October 11.

"The gentlemen that arrived lately from America, to transact some Congress business at this capital, having had an interview with the Under Secretary of State, and being assured they would not succeed in their business, set off for Cadiz, in order to return home in the Washington snow, of 16 guns, bound to Philadelphia."

From the NEW-YORK GAZETTE.

New York, Oct. 6. Major-General Green, Commander of the American army in the Southern department, issued on the 26th of August last the following proclamation:

"WHEREAS on the 4th day of this present month, Colonel Isaac Haynes, commanding a regiment of militia in the service of the United States, was captured by a party of the British troops, and after a rigorous confinement in the Provost of Charlestown, most cruelly and unjustifiably condemned and executed, in open violation of the cartel agreed upon between the Commanders of the two armies for the relief and exchange of prisoners of war.

"And whereas it is no less the duty than the inclination of the army to resent every violence offered to the good citizens of America, and disclaim those distinctions set up for discriminating between different orders of men found in arms, in support of the independence of the United States. And as these violences are intended to deter the good people from acting agreeably to their political interest and private inclination, and as the mode of trial and punishment which follow these discriminations are no less opposite to the spirit of the British constitution than they are an unwarrantable attack upon the laws of humanity, and the rights of the free citizens of these United States.

I have therefore thought fit to issue this my proclamation, expressly declaring it to be my intention to retaliate for all such inhuman insults as often as they may occur.

"And whereas the enemy seem willing to expose a few deluded inhabitants who adhere to their interest, if they can but have the opportunity of sacrificing the many who appear in support of our cause.

"I do further declare it my intention to make British regular officers, and not the deluded inhabitants who have joined their army, subjects of retaliation.

"But, while I am determined to resent every insult that may be offered to the United States for supporting their independence, I cannot but regret the necessity of appealing to measures so hurtful to the feelings of humanity, and so contrary to those liberal principles on which I would chuse to carry on the war.

"Given at Head Quarters at Camden, the 26th of August 1781, and in the sixth year of American Independence.

NATH. GREEN.

PRICE of STOCKS, Nov 24.

Bank Stock 113.	Ditto New Ann: —
4 per cent. Ann. 1777, 73 a 72 a ¼	Ditto 1751, —
3½	India Stock, 141½ a ½.
3 per cent. 1758, —	3 per cent. Ann. —
3 per cent. con. 58¾ a ⅞ a ¾.	India Bonds, 1 dife.
3 per cent. red. con. 57¼ a ⅜.	Exch. Bills, par a 1 dife.
3 per cent. 1726, —	Navy Bills, 1¼ dife.
Long Ann. 16⅞ a 15-16ths.	3 per cent. Scrip. —
Ann. 1777, —	4 per cent. Scrip. —
Ditto 1778, 13½.	Omnium, —
South Sea stock, —	Bank Stock Scrip. —
3 per cent. Old Ann. —	Lot. Tic. 18 l. a 18 l. 5 s. Morning

PRICES of CORN at CORN EXCHANGE, Nov. 19.

Wheat, 32 s. a 43 s.	Boiling Peafe, 28 s.
Fine ditto, ditto.	Tick Beans, 17 a 19 s.
Rye, 18 a 20 s.	Small ditto, 21 a 23 s.
Oats, 12 s. a 15 s.	Tares, 20 a 25 s.
Barley, 15 s. a 18 s.	Fine Flour, 39 s. per fack.
Malt, 24 s. a 27 s. 6 d.	Second fort, 37 s.
Grey Peafe, 18 a 21 s.	Rape Seed, — per laft.
White ditto, 25 a 27 s.	

WIND AT DEAL,
Nov. 23. S.

EDINBURGH.

[The London Poft did not arrive this afternoon till half paft four o'clock.]

Extract of a letter from London, Nov. 24.

"Every thing, with regard to foreign news, is in the fame ſituation as when I wrote you laſt. Speculation you might have in abundance. But, as I know you are averſe to ſubſtitute fabricated reports, in place of genuine intelligence, I have only to add, that nothing public or private has tranſpired worthy a place in your paper.

"Lord North is preparing himſelf with a new book of rates for the Cuſtom-houſe, which is to anſwer all the purpoſes of next year's budget.

"It is ſaid, that Lord Loughborough has a ſcheme for terminating the American war; which is to agree with France to give her all the colonies north of New York, upon condition ſhe leaves us in the undiſturbed poſſeſſion of all the reſt. France would certainly prefer any diviſion to leaving the Americans entirely independent; and they are the ſouthern colonies that yield the valuable ſtaples which will be of conſequence to the trade of Europe. If ſuch an agreement was to take place, both countries would turn their arms againſt the Americans."

Extract of a letter from Aberdeen, Nov. 26.

"Laſt night, came in here, a brig, from Southampton, with bark, which was taken on the Engliſh coaſt, by a French cutter privateer of 12 guns, and ranſomed for 600 guineas.

"On Tueſday the 6th current, great damage was done at the village of Fordyce in Banff-ſhire. A rivulet that runs near it was ſo ſwelled by the rains as to overflow a great way beyond its uſual bounds, carrying off barns, peat-ſtacks, carts, a conſiderable quantity of grain, a waſhing-houſe full of linens, ſeveral ſtout fences, and two ſmall bridges. No lives were loſt, though the water was ſo high in ſeveral houſes as to ſet every thing afloat."

SOUND SHIPPING.

ARRIVED AND REMAIN,

Nov. 9. Rachael and Iſabella of and for Aberdeen, Davidſon, from Memel, with balks.
Cecilia of and for Bo-neſs, Bonnar, from Riga, with flax.
Friendſhip of and for ditto, Melvin, from Memel, with balks.
Catharine of Dyſart, Beall, for Dundee, from ditto, with ditto.
Reſolution of and for Glaſgow, Duncan, from ditto, with ditto.
12. Betty of and for Aberdeen, Bruce, from Dantzig, with ſtaves.
Ambaſſadore of and for ditto, Mitchell, from ditto, with ditto.

ELSINORE, Nov. 13. 1781. Wind S. W.

WALTER WOOD.

GREENOCK SHIPPING.

ARRIVED.

Nov. 24. Sally, Boyd, from Briſtol, with goods.
Clyde, Knight, from Jamaica, with ſugar and rum.
Prince of Wales cutter, Capt. Campbell, from a cruize.
25. Alexander, Baine, from Jamaica, with ſugar and rum.
Janet, M'Pherſon, from Lairne, with limeſtones.

SAILED,

23. Peggy, Moriſon, for Charleſtown, with goods.
Paterſon, Jamieſon, for Londonderry, with ditto.

Linen Drapery and Haberdaſhery Goods,

JUST ARRIVED FROM LONDON.

JACKSON and GOURLAY, head of the Royal Bank Cloſe, take the liberty of acquainting the Public, That one of the Partners is lately returned from ENGLAND, where he has purchaſed a large and cheap aſſortment of FASHIONABLE GOODS, which will be ſold at the moſt reaſonable rates.

At ſame ſhop may be had, ſome excellent 7-8ths and 4 4ths wide SCOTS LINENS, (at the following prices); juſt returned from the Bleachfield.—The colours are good, and the fabric remarkably well preſerved.

14 d. per yard.	2 s. per yard,	3 s. per yard.
16 d. ditto.	2 s. 3 d. ditto.	3 s. 3 d. ditto.
18 d. ditto.	2 s. 6 d. ditto	3 s. 6 d. ditto.
20 d. ditto.	2 s. 9 d. ditto,	3 s. 9 d. ditto,
22 d. ditto.		

BRITISH LINEN OFFICE, EDINBURGH,
27th November 1781.

THE Court of Directors of the Britiſh Linen Company give notice, That a Quarterly General Court of Proprietors will be held at their Office here, on Monday the 3d of December, at twelve o'clock noon, in terms of their charter.

BANK STOCK.

TO be SOLD, together or ſeparately, TEN SHARES of the CAPITAL STOCK of the BANK OF SCOTLAND.—Apply to Andrew Mackenzie writer to the ſignet.

Not to be repeated.

[From the changeableneſs of the weather, at this ſeaſon, colds are remarkably frequent. The experience of more than thirty years has evinced the ſuperior efficacy of Sir JOHN HILL's BALSAM OF HONEY to moſt other Medicines, for that diſorder in all its various ſtages. It is therefore recommended to perſons labouring under this prevailing diſtemper, with that confidence which former ſucceſſes authoriſes.]

PECTORAL BALSAM of HONEY,

For CONSUMPTIONS, COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, &c.

THE experience of more than 30 years, in which this valuable medicine has been taken, with ſucceſs, by an incredible number of people, is the beſt proof that poſſibly can be exhibited in its favour.—The ſuperior virtue it poſſeſſes over every other hitherto invented, in the cure of Colds, Coughs, Hoarſeneſs, Catarrhs, Aſthmas, and Conſumptions, is univerſally acknowledged. This has induced mean and intereſted perſons to attempt counterfeits, with which they have ſometimes impoſed upon the unwary. The Public are therefore reſpectfully acquainted, that the genuine medicine is ſold, by appointment of Sir JOHN HILL's Executrix, in bottles, 3s. each, with bills of directions, by GEORGE REID Printer, at his houſe, bottom of Fiſher's Land Cloſe, Lawn-market, and no where elſe in Edinburgh.

The Balſam of Honey, within thoſe few years, has been found uſeful in other diſeaſes; ſuch as the Gravel, Cholic, and Evil. It may be taken at all times; nor are any particular rules of life neceſſary.

SOLD by GEORGE REID Printer, Fiſher's Land Cloſe, Edinburgh.

Of whom may be had,

2. ESSENCE of WATER-DOCK,

For the SCURVY, LEPROSY, and all Cutaneous Diſorders.

☞ AUTHORS of the higheſt credit have aſſerted, That the Water-dock Root is an abſolute and certain cure for the Scurvy: and, perhaps, there never was an inſtance, when it has been fairly tried, in which it failed. The great virtue of the Root lies in its inner rind, of which this Eſſence is a perfect ſolution. A tea-ſpoonful is a ſufficient doſe. It ſhould be taken twice a-day in a wine glaſs of water, or, what is ſtill better, in an infuſion of the Dock-root itſelf, where that can be had, which ſtill increaſes its virtue. It muſt be continued for a conſiderable time; and the perſon ſhould all the while avoid high-ſeaſoned foods, and uſe moderate exerciſe. Experience ſhows, that from this eaſy method the patient may expect a perfect and laſting cure. Price 3s. the bottle.

3. For the GRAVEL. TINCTURE of GOLDEN ROD. Price 4 s. the bottle.

And the following MEDICINES, at 3s. each bottle.

4. VERONICA, or SPEEDWELL DROPS; for ſtrengthening weakened conſtitutions, whether impaired by long illneſs, or hurt by too free living, or from ill cured diſeaſes.

5. LETTUCE JUICE; to ſerve the purpoſes of Landanum, without its danger. It poſſeſſes the virtues of Opium, but it has not its diſguſtful taſte, ill ſmell, or miſchievous effects. Taken at night, it gives reſt; in the day-time, eaſe and cheerfulneſs; having the effect of cordials, without their heat.

6. TINCTURE of POLYPODY. The FAMILY PURGE. The celebrated CATHARTIC of the ancient Greeks. It is ſafe, pleaſant and effectual. It operates within an hour or two after taking; and that without the leaſt uneaſineſs, griping, or ſharpneſs. In habitual coſtiveneſs, it is the beſt of all medicines, becauſe it does not bind afterwards.

7. ESSENCE of RESTHARROW, for the Gravel and Stone. To diſſolve the ſtone in the bladder, ſays Dr Hill, has baffled all the attempts I have ever made; but the good is infinite that will be obtained by the root of Reſtharrow, in every other ſtate of this terrible diſeaſe; and eaſe, with ſafety, will be had, even in that worſt of all. For thoſe who cannot get the root, this Eſſence is prepared. It immediately ſoftens and cleanſes the paſſages; cauſes a great and eaſy flow of urine; and ſoon brings down the gravel and ſmall ſtones, with leſs pain.

8. VOLATILE SPIRIT of FEVERFEW, for the cure of Head-achs, and Prevention of Palſies and Apoplexies, often following the worſt kinds of them.

9. ALOEDARIAN DROPS, for diſorders of the ſtomach, and chronic diſeaſes which thence derive their origin; for ſtrengthening broken conſtitutions, and ſoftening the decays of age.

10. RED SPEEDWELL DROPS, for heats and redneſs in the face.

11. CARLINE TINCTURE, excellent for a wandering gout, and for ſtrengthening the ſtomach and opening obſtructions.

12. The CYRENÆAN JUICE, for NERVOUS DISORDERS. It cures head-achs, fits, tremblings, ſpaſms, weakneſs, vapours, and melancholy: it ſoftens phlegm; keeps the bowels properly open; and cures all hyſterical complaints. It is alſo a certain cure for the convulſive and common Aſthma.

13. BALSAMIC TINCTURE of AGRIMONY, for the cure of the JAUNDICE, and other diſorders of the LIVER.

14. TINCTURE of SAGE, for the Weakneſs of Age.

1. CANADA BALSAM, or STRENGTHENING DROPS, for Weakneſſes in either ſex; whether occaſioned by EXCESS, ILL HABITS, or DISEASES; or attended with Lowneſs, Weakneſs, and Exhauſting Drains. They ſtrengthen, at the ſame time, the ſtomach, the back, the weakened organs, and the whole conſtitution.—Ladies, of any time of life, may, by this medicine, be freed from one of the moſt afflicting diſorders to which human nature is ſubject; and at a certain period, it is moſt highly uſeful.

16. TINCTURE of CENTAURY, for WEAK STOMACHS.

17. GERMANDER DROPS, for Slow Fevers, or Nervous Fevers, which affect the ſpirits.

18. LIQUID EXTRACT of HEMLOCK, for the Cure of CANCERS.

19. TINCTURE of SPLEENWORT, for the cure of Hypochondriacal Diſorders.

20. GENUINE TINCTURE of VALERIAN, for Nervous Diſorders. 2 s. 6 d.

21. PETASITE POWDERS, for the cure of Fevers. From the experience of more than ten years, in a great variety of caſes, this powder has been found effectual in the cure of Fevers, and incapable of doing any harm, or of producing any violent effects. It is ſold at 3 s. the ſix papers. One paper is a doſe.

22. SPAR TINCTURE, for the Cure of the GRAVEL; Pains in the back and loins; Ulcerations of the kidneys, and urinary paſſages, and ſmall STONES.

23. CELANDINE, for the PILES; a medicine which regulates their diſcharges; prevents their ever being obſtructed, or ever bleeding too freely; moderates the pain, and preſerves the health.

24. SONCHUS JUICE, for the Cure of DEAFNESS. It is prepared from the Juice of the Great Creeping Sow Thiſtle, with uſeful additions, and has cured multitudes of perſons, ſome in a condition thought beyond cure by very judicious practitioners.

Of whom alſo may be had,

Mr HILL's, or the ORMSKIRK MEDICINE, for the Cure of the BITE of a MAD DOG. Price 5 s. 3 d. the doſe.

LIKEWISE.

FREEMAN's ANTISCORBUTIC BITTER DROPS, price 3 s. the bottle.——N. B. Any perſon who takes half a dozen bottles together, will have them at 15 s.

The CYPRIAN PREVENTIVE, price 10 s. 6 d. each, in bottle or powder.

CHINESE LOTION, price 5 s. the bottle.

Edinburgh SYPHILITIC ANTIDOTE, 5 s. the ſmall, and 10 s. 6 d. the large bottle.

Of the ſaid GEO. REID *may be had,*

The SICK MAN's COMPANION; or, an Account of Sir JOHN HILL's Medicines.

Alſo, the following PAMPHLETS, written by Sir John Hill, viz.

1. The OLD MAN's GUIDE to HEALTH and LONG LIFE. With Rules for diet, exerciſe, and phyſic; for preſerving a good conſtitution, and preventing diſorders in a bad one. Price 1 s. 6 d.

2. The MANAGEMENT of the GOUT, in diet, exerciſe, and temper; and the virtues of BURDOCK ROOT, taken in the manner of tea. Firſt uſed in the year 1760, in the Author's own caſe; and ſince in many other ſucceſsful inſtances to the preſent time. Price 1 s. 6 d.

3. POLYPODY. The ancient doctrine of the virtues of that Herb, tried and confirmed. Price 1 s.

4. The FAMILY PRACTICE of PHYSIC: or, A Plain, intelligible, and eaſy Method of curing Diſeaſes, with the Plants of our own country. With figures of the plants engraved from nature. Price 2 s.

5. A Method of curing the JAUNDICE, and other Diſorders of the Liver, by the herb Agrimony, taken in the manner of tea. With a plate of the herb. Price 1 s.

6. The VIRTUES of WILD VALERIAN in nervous diſorders, vapours, melancholy, fits, hyſteric complaints, &c. Illuſtrated with figures, exhibiting the true and falſe root, and the entire plants. Price 1 s.

7. The VIRTUES of SAGE, in lengthening human life. With Rules to attain old age in health and cheerfulneſs. 6 d.

8. The POWER of WATER-DOCK againſt the Scurvy, whether in the plain root or eſſence. With marks to know that diſeaſe in all its ſtates; inſtances of its being miſtaken for other diſorders; and rules of life for thoſe afflicted with it. Price 1 s. with an engraving of the plant, and 6 d. without it.

9. CAUTIONS againſt the Uſe of Violent Medicines in Fevers; and inſtances of the virtue of Petaſite root. Price 6 d.

10. CENTAURY, the great Stomachic; in preference to all other bitters; in that it gives an appetite and good digeſtion, and neither heats nor binds the body. With an account of the plant, and the method of gathering and preparing it; and a few rules for ſuch as have weak ſtomachs. Price 6 d.

11. HYPOCHONDRIASIS. A practical Treatiſe on the nature and cure of that diſorder; commonly called the HYP and HYPO. Price 1 s.

12. Plain and Uſeful Directions for thoſe who are afflicted with CANCERS: By which they may ſave themſelves a great deal of pain and danger; paſs every hour of their lives more comfortably, and ſee all that is to be performed toward a cure. 1 s.

WHEREAS GEORGE RIDPATH, of the burgh of Berwick upon Tweed, Innkeeper, hath, by indenture bearing date the 7th of July laſt, conveyed and aſſigned over all his real and perſonal eſtate and effects to Meſſ. James Bell and John Forſter merchants in Berwick, and Archibald Millar coachmaker in Edinburgh, in truſt, for the benefit of his creditors: Notice is therefore hereby given, that the ſaid deed is now lodged at Mr Willoby's office in Berwick aforeſaid, where the creditors of the ſaid George Ridpath, who have not executed the ſame, are deſired to attend by themſelves, to execute the ſame, or impower proper perſons ſo to do on or before the firſt day of January next; and, ſuch of the ſaid Creditors as have not already given in accounts of their demands are requeſted to deliver in the ſame to the ſaid Meſſ. Bell, Forſter, and Millar. And all perſons who ſtand indebted to the ſaid George Ridpath are deſired immediately to pay their reſpective debts to the ſaid Truſtees, otherwiſe they will be proſecuted for the ſame without further notice.

Scurvy, Gout, Rheumatiſm, Nervous Complaints, &c.

SPILSBURY's DROPS,

Remarkable for curing by a few Bottles,

Prepared at his Diſpenſary, Mount-Row, Weſtminſter Bridge, Surrey.

Sold by Mr CHARLES ELLIOT, Bookſeller, Edinburgh,

in 4s. and 7s. bottles, with bills of directions.

NUmbers of Atteſtations of the good effects of advertiſed medicines are every day to be found in the News-papers; but the places of reſidence of the perſons cured are generally at ſuch a diſtance as puts it out of the power of perſons in this country to ſatisfy themſelves as to the truth of the cures. The Public are therefore ready to ſuſpect that many of the names adhibited to theſe cures are fictitious.—Mr ELLIOT begs leave to ſubmit the following atteſtation of the good effects of SPILSBURY's DROPS, to the conſideration of thoſe afflicted with the Scurvy, Rheumatiſm, &c. And as the perſon cured reſides in *this country*, and at no great diſtance from the Metropolis, perſons may eaſily ſatisfy themſelves of the truth of the cure.——The original certificate may be ſeen at his ſhop, Parliament-ſquare.

To Mr Charles Elliot *Bookſeller, Edinburgh.*

SIR,

BETTY HAMILTON, in the pariſh of St Boſwells, begs leave to return you her thankful acknowledgements for the benefit ſhe has received from your charitable diſtribution of Mr Spilſbury's Antiſcorbutic Drops. She had been afflicted with a violent ſcorbutic diſorder for upwards of twenty years, which ſometimes rendered her unable to do any kind of buſineſs for her ſubſiſtence; nor could ſhe find any relief from medicines, till the month of Auguſt 1780, when, I being in Edinburgh, in perſon made application to you, by a certificate from the Miniſter and Elders of this pariſh. The benefit ſhe received from the firſt bottle induced her to make a ſecond application; and in leſs than three months was perfectly cured, and ſtill enjoys a good ſtate of health.

As ſhe cannot write, ſhe deſires me to ſubſcribe,

For BETTY HAMILTON,

Leſſudden, Nov. 20. 1781. JOHN LANG.

INTRODUCTION *to inform the* PUBLIC,

THAT the under-mentioned Diſcourſe is delivered in a plain, eaſy, and familiar ſtile, being principally intended for the peruſal of ſuch perſons who are now, or have been afflicted with any of the under-mentioned complaints, whereby they may aſcertain, with ſome certainty, whether they have been properly treated, or whether left labouring under the baneful effects of MERCURY. For the reader will obſerve the opinion of the ingenious Dr Shaw (Phyſician to his late Majeſty), viz. "That pains in the head or limbs, eruptions, hectic fever, and "other ſymptoms, are often the effects of Mercury, or the infection "lurking in the blood, even after a ſuppoſed cure."

This Day is publiſhed, price 1s. 6d.

[DEDICATED TO C. LUCAS, M. D.]

THE EIGHTEENTH EDITION OF

A NEW TREATISE on the VENEREAL DISEASE,

Gleets, Weakneſſes, the dreadful effects of a certain deteſtable vice, &c. &c. and Methods of Cure,

By J. SMYTH, M. D. and Man Midwife.

In this Eſſay, the neceſſity for deviating from the preſent mode of practice is candidly conſidered, and reaſonably accounted for. Therein the reader is alſo made acquainted with a new diſcovered Medicine, and its comparative excellence to all other remedies is fairly examined and explained. This Medicine is called THE SPECIFIC DROPS, a teaſpoonful of which is a doſe, in a glaſs of water; and, in a ſlight caſe, the cure is effected in eight or ten days, without Mercury, or the leaſt inconvenience to the patient.

A label is on each bottle, ſigned by the Author, in his hand-writing; likewiſe, full directions, rules for diet, &c. ſealed up; ſo that patients may conduct themſelves through the cure, with perfect eaſe and ſecrecy.

The Medicine is to be had, in bottles, in 5 s. and 2 s. 6 d. each, of Mr CHARLES ELLIOT Bookſeller, Edinburgh; and of the Doctor, in Suffolk Street, London, who may be conſulted perſonally, or by letter, poſt paid.

Juſt arrived from London, a freſh Cargo of

ADAMS's SOLVENT, for the STONE and GRAVEL,

TO be ſold at ALEXANDER MANNERS's, Merchant, below the Guard, ſouth ſide of the ſtreet, ſecond ſhop above the Tron Church, in bottles at One Guinea, Half a Guinea, and Five Shillings and Sixpence each; *and no where elſe in Scotland.* Prepared by S. PERRY, Surgeon, London.——*At the above Place,* Hamilton's Tincture for the Toothach, in bottles at 2 s. 6 d. and his Powder for the Teeth, at 1s. And, *this day is publiſhed,* price bound 3s. (dedicated to the Royal College of Phyſicians, London,) a new Edit. (being the 6th,) with additions, of

A DISQUISITION of the STONE and GRAVEL;

In which the occult cauſes of the ſtone are aſſigned, its principles explained, ſhewing by what means a nucleus is formed which generates the ſtone; alſo diagnoſtics ſtated for diſtinguiſhing thoſe from other diſeaſes; the inefficacy of ſoapy lixiviums pointed out; together with a certain cure for this diſorder, proved and illuſtrated by ſeveral remarkable caſes. Likewiſe obſervations on the gout, when combined with the ſtone.

By S. PERRY, SURGEON.

London: Printed for T. BECKET, London, &c.

FOR LONDON,

THE STAR,

JAMES RITCHIE Maſter,

Now lying on the birth in Leith harbour-taking in goods, and will ſail with the firſt convoy.

The ſhip has neat accommodation for paſſengers.——The Maſter to be ſpoke with at the Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, or at his houſe in Leith.

For JAMAICA,

THE Ship BIRD, JOHN MACDONALD Maſter, now lying in the Road of GREENOCK, taking on board goods, will be clear to ſail by the 10th December.—The Bird mounts 14 carriage guns, beſides ſmall arms, and to have 30 people on board; is ſheathed with copper, well known to be a remarkable fine ſailer, and has excellent accommodation for paſſengers.

For freight or paſſage apply to Meſſrs Allan, Stewart, and Co. Leith; Meſſrs Chriſtie and Smith, Glaſgow; or to Meſſrs Robert and Alexander Sinclair, Greenock.

As the Bird is not to wait for convoy, it is requeſted of thoſe who intend to ſhip goods by her, to forward them to Greenock with all poſſible diſpatch.

THE

EDINBURGH and GLASGOW DILIGENCE,

BY LINLITHGOW AND FALKIRK,

IS now removed from Mr HERON's to Mr DURIE's, Trongate, *Glaſgow*: and from Mr M'FARLANE's to Mr ROBERTSON's, Black Bull, *Edinburgh*, from whence they ſet out on Monday laſt, the 26th curt. at eight o'clock in the morning, and will continue to go every day (Sunday excepted). Tickets given out by the above Mr Durie, Glaſgow; and by Mr Monro, grocer, at the Croſs, Edinburgh.

N. B. The FLYS for Aberdeen, from the Black Bull, Edinburgh, as uſual; and for Newcaſtle and London every day.

New Stage Fly betwixt Edinburgh and Glaſgow

BY CALDER AND NEWHOUSE,

And Four Miles Shorter than the North Road.

TWO MACHINES upon a new conſtruction ſo as to accommodate three perſons with eaſe, began to run the 15th of November 1781, and will continue every lawful day, to ſet out from Duncan Macfarlane's, White Hart Inn, Foot of the Pleaſance, Edinburgh, and from Patrick Heron's, Black Bull Inn, Glaſgow, at eight o'clock in the morning, and ſtops for freſh horſes at Thomas Nicholſon's, Calder, and John Fleeming's, Newhouſe.

Each Ticket 12 s. Every paſſenger to be allowed a ſtone of luggage. Paſſengers going a particular length, and uptake paſſengers, to pay 3½ d. per mile. The proprietors not to be accountable for any thing above 5 l. Sterling value.

N. B. The London Fly, by Berwick upon Tweed, Newcaſtle, and York, ſets out every lawful day at ſix o'clock in the morning, from the ſaid Duncan Macfarlane's.

HOUSE TO BE SOLD.

TO be SOLD, in the town of Peebles, a HOUSE on the north ſide of the Croſs, of three ſtories, with cellars, ſtable, and garden, together with three ſoums graſs and tillage in the Lands of Kedmuir.

Intending purchaſers may apply to John Brunton, at his ſhop, Lawn Market, Edinburgh, who will conclude a private bargain.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouſe, on the 22d of December 1781, betwixt the hours of five and ſix afternoon,

That HOUSE in Argyle Square, which belonged to the deceaſed Alexander Tait, Eſq; conſiſting of ſeven fire rooms, with kitchen, coal-houſe, and cellars. The houſe is in good repair, and free from ſmoak.——To be ſeen any day, betwixt the hours of twelve and one.

As alſo to be expoſed to public roup, an INCLOSURE lying adjacent to the village of Reſtalrig, conſiſting of ſix acres of exceeding rich meadow ground. As the common ſewer from Edinburgh runs through this park, there is annually collected, in places made for the purpoſe, a great quantity of exceeding rich manure.—— James Stewart gardener in Reſtalrig will ſhow the incloſure.

Any perſon deſirous of making a private bargain betwixt and the day of ſale, may apply to Alexander Tait writer in Edinburgh.

Notice to Creditors.

THE Creditors of MUAT and AITKEN, Merchants in Edinburgh, and of GEORGE MUAT and CO. Merchants at Sealock, are deſired to attend a meeting, to be held in the Britiſh Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, on Monday the 17th December 1781, at twelve o'clock noon: And as matters of particular moment will then be agitated, it is hoped ſuch creditors as can conveniently will attend in perſon; and the doers for creditors will come properly authoriſed and inſtructed.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of ARCHIBALD M'DUFF of Ballinloan.

WHEREAS the ſaid Archibald M'Duff has executed a diſpoſition and deed of truſt, in favour of certain perſons therein named, in which he diſponed his whole ſubjects, heritable and moveable, in their favours, as truſtees for behoof of his juſt and lawful Creditors; and as the truſtees decline acting under the truſt-right, until a meeting of the Creditors be held; theſe are therefore deſiring all perſons, Creditors of Ballinloan, to lodge diſtinct and true notes of their reſpective claims, and how inſtructed, with John Kea writer in Dunkeld, betwixt and the 20th January next; and deſiring the ſaid Creditors by themſelves, or perſons properly authoriſed by them, by letter or mandate, to meet within the houſe of Frederick Crearer vintner in Dunkeld, on Wedneſday the 20th day of February next, by 11 in the forenoon preciſely, when the truſt-deed will be laid before them for their approbation, &c.

NOTICE

To the DEBTORS of the deceaſed Mr ALEXANDER CUNNYNGHAME of Lathriſk, writer to the ſignet.

THE DEBTORS of Mr CUNNYNGHAME are, by order of the Truſtees appointed by him, requeſted to pay in the debts owing by them to William Walkor, Byres's Cloſe, Edinburgh, on or before the 1ſt day of January next, otherwiſe proſecutions muſt be raiſed againſt them, the expence of which it is entreated they will prevent, as no further delay can poſſibly be given.

SALE OF INCHMARTINE.

TO be SOLD by private Bargain, by the Tutors of Miſs OGILVY of Inchmartine, under the authority of the Court of Seſſion,

All and whole the LANDS and BARONY of INCHMARTINE, comprehending the Mains and Manor-place of Inchmartine, Eaſter and Weſter Inchmartine, Pitmiddle, Craigdeallie, Mill and aſtricted Multures thereof, Balgay, Mireſide, and Temple Lands of Greenhead, with the Teinds of the foreſaid whole lands, except thoſe of Balgay, all holding blench of the Crown, and lying in the pariſhes of Errol, Inchture, and Kinnaird, and county of Perth.

The free rent is 903 l. 18 s. 10 d. 11-12ths Sterling of money, 319 bolls 2 firlots 2 pecks wheat, 361 bolls 2 firlots barley, and 117 bolls meal, with 565 poultry, beſides a number of carriages payable when demanded.

This eſtate lies about mid-way between Perth and Dundee, on the two public roads to theſe towns, in the heart of the Carſe of Gowrie, which is known to be one of the moſt beautiful and fertile countries in Scotland. It is of great extent, and conſiſts of a proper proportion of carſe and other grounds. The ſoil is of the richeſt and moſt ſubſtantial nature, and produces crops of all kinds of the very beſt quality. The barony meaſure is large, and the victual-farm gives the higheſt prices. The tenants are all in good circumſtances, the rents regularly paid, and no arrears upon the eſtate, which being capable of great improvement, a purchaſer will have every proſpect of riſes as the leaſes drop.

There are many valuable old trees on the Carſe eſtate, and an extenſive thriving young plantation in the hill of Pitmiddle.

The manſion-houſe, which conſiſts of twelve rooms, beſides two wings containing every accommodation for a large family, is in complete order, and ſtands nearly in the center of the eſtate, at a proper diſtance from a large court of offices, a pigeon-houſe, a fine orchard, and a new garden, incloſed by high walls, well ſtocked with fruit-trees of all kinds. The farm, which ſurrounds the houſe, and to which, or any part of it, a purchaſer can have acceſs at pleaſure, is ſufficiently incloſed; and the thriving hedge-rows and ſtripes of planting on this part of the eſtate give a moſt beautiful and luxuriant appearance to the whole place.

The country abounds with game of all kinds, and the valued rent of the eſtate is ſufficient to give nine freehold qualifications in the county of Perth. Above 20,000 l. Sterling of the price, or ſuch part thereof as the purchaſer inclines, will be allowed to remain in his hands on proper ſecurity.

The progreſs is clear, and, with the rental, &c. may be ſeen in the hands of Andrew Stuart, jun. writer to the ſignet; to whom, or to John Robertſon writer in Edinburgh, perſons inclining to purchaſe may apply.

James Niell gardener at Inchmartine, will ſhow the eſtate and the houſe.

ROXBURGH-SHIRE.

TO be SET, and entered to at Whitſunday next 1782, The Farms of WHITLIE and HAWKBURN, on Galla Water, pariſh of Melroſe, ſeparately or together, and for ſuch number of years as ſhall be agreed on. Offerers may apply by letter, expreſſing their terms, or perſonally, to Thomas Waugh in Jedburgh, proprietor. No offerer's name is to be mentioned, unleſs he make a bargain.

Mr Gibſon, preſent tenant, will ſhow the farms.

TO be SOLD by roup or auction, within the Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, on Wedneſday the 12th December 1781, at five o'clock afternoon,

The Lands and others aftermentioned, which belonged to WILLIAM STEWART, Eſq; of CASTLE-STEWART. To be put up as follows:

I. The Lands and Barony of RAVENSTOUN, now called CASTLESTEWART, and the eight merk land of Dowaltoun, lying in the pariſhes of Glaſſerton and Sorbie, and ſhire of Wigtoun, conſiſting of 2640 acres, or thereby, and paying 1036 l. Sterling of yearly rent, and which riſes, by tacks current, or already ſet, to 1050 l. 8 s. 10 d. Sterling.

On this eſtate, which is all ſubſtantially incloſed and ſubdivided, there is a large commodious modern manſion-houſe, with ſuitable offices, all in excellent repair; alſo fine gardens, and a large policy laid out in the beſt taſte, with a great deal of young planting very thriving.

The eſtate is capable of great improvement, having plenty of marle upon it, and about 500 acres lying round the manſion-houſe; is preſently out of leaſe. It holds of the Crown, and affords no leſs than eight clear qualifications for electing a member of Parliament on the old extent. The teinds are valued.

II. The Lands and Barony of NEWTON-STEWART, lying in the pariſh of Penningham, and ſhire of Wigtoun, conſiſting of 1300 acres or thereby, and paying 394 l. 6 s. 11 d. of yearly rent, and which riſes by the current tacks to 453 l. 6 s. 11 d. whereof 341 l. 5 s. 6 d. is property rent, and the remaining 53 l. 1 s. 5 d. is the feu-duties of the houſes and gardens in the town of Newton-Stewart.

The burgh of barony of Newton-Stewart is a very thriving town. It lies on the great military road from Carlyle to Portpatrick, and alſo on the road from Galloway through Ayrſhire to Glaſgow, and within a mile and a half of the ſea-port of Carty, where lime and ſea ſhells for improving the lands are imported at a cheap rate.

The eſtate holds of the Crown; it lies on the river Cree, and has a ſalmon-fiſhing in that river. The teinds are valued, and the purchaſer will have a right to them.

If this barony does not ſell on the 12th December next, it will then be divided and expoſed in lots, and the lots ſpecified in the news-papers.

III. The Lands and Barony of DUCHRAE, lying in the pariſh of Balmaghie, and ſtewartry of Kirkcudbright, conſiſting of 2430 acres or thereby, and paying 406 l. Sterling of yearly rent, to be expoſed in *ſumma*, or in the following lots:

1. The Mains of Duchrae, and the lands of Ulliock and Meikle and Little Craigs, containing 773 acres or thereby, as poſſeſſed by Samuel and David M'Lellans at 135 l. 2 s. Sterling.

2. Drumglaſs, Tornerock, and Meikle and Little Duchrae, containing 884 acres or thereby, as poſſeſſed by James M'Conochy, at 143 l. 10 s. Sterling.

3. Urzioek and Clonie, containing 637 acres or thereby, as poſſeſſed by Andrew M'Minn, at 108 l. 19 s. 2 d. 9-12ths ſterling.

4. Drumbrack, containing 137 acres or thereby, as poſſeſſed by William M'Kenzie, at 16 l. 9 s. 10 d. Sterling, which riſes next year 20 l. Sterling.

The Barony of Duchrae holds of the Crown, and is rated in the eſs books at 925 l. 6 s. 8 d. Scots.——It lies on the river Dee, by which, and a canal from the loch of Carlingwork, marle of the beſt quality for improving the lands is got at a cheap and eaſy rate.

There is a wood on this eſtate, which at laſt cutting, in 1768, ſold for 400 l. and there is another wood fit for cutting, worth about 200 l. ——The tenants pay all public and pariſh burdens, over and above their rents.—The teinds are valued, and the purchaſer will have right to them.

IV. A HOUSE and GARDEN in the town of Wigton, as preſently poſſeſſed by Mrs Iſabella Stewart at the rent of 5 l. Sterling.

V. A HOUSE in the town of Whithorn, as preſently poſſeſſed by Mrs Muir, at the rent of 15 s. Sterling.

The title-deeds, rent-rolls, and current leaſes, plans of the eſtate and conditions of ſale, are to be ſeen in the hands of John Hunter writer to the ſignet; to whom, or to Alexander Farquharſon accomptant in Edinburgh, who has power to conclude a private bargain, perſons inclining to purchaſe may apply.—Mr Samuel M'Caul in Croſbie will ſhew the lands.

By Adjournment,

At the Deſire of an intended Purchaſer.

THE UPSET PRICES FIXED.

TO be SOLD, by roup or auction, within John's Coffee-houſe, Edinburgh, upon Wedneſday the 23d day of January 1782, between the hours of five and ſix afternoon,

The Lands and Eſtate of CARGEN, lying in the pariſh of Traquair, and ſtewartry of Kirkcudbright, about three meaſured miles from Dumfries.

It conſiſts of about 720 Engliſh acres of exceeding fine rich loamy ſoil, laid out in the beſt manner, well watered, and ſubdivided with hedges, dykes, and ditches, and belts of planting from 60 to 70 feet wide. About 25 acres are planted in this manner with fir, oak, aſh, beech, and elm, which, with the hedges, are all in the moſt healthy and thriving condition, from five to twenty-five years old. The farm-houſes are in good repair, being all lately built.

The eſtate lies on a declivity, facing ſouth and ſouth-eaſt, along the banks of the river Nith, which is navigable for a good way above it. It has within itſelf an inexhauſtible fund of manure called Sea Sketch, which, from experience, has been found equal, if not ſuperior to any other for raiſing all kinds of corn and graſs.

Near the centre of the eſtate is the Manſion-houſe, Garden, and Orchard, contiguous, pleaſantly ſituated. The orchard ſtored with the beſt fruit-trees, ſtandards as well as eſpalliers, all in healthy and thriving condition. Near the houſe, there is a complete court of offices conſiſting of barns, granary, ſtables, byres, ſheds and ſtraw, hog and poultry yards, and other conveniencies fit for the accommodation of a gentleman's family.

The rent of the eſtate previous to Whitſunday laſt was about 677 l. Owing to ſome of the farms being ſet from that term for one year, or ſhort endurances, and under reſtrictions as to tillage, the rent from Whitſunday laſt is only about 500 l.

The lands hold of ſubject-ſuperior, for payment of 3 l. 6 s. 8 d. of feu-duty, except a ſmall pendicle which holds of the Crown.

The valuation is 625 l. Scots.—The landlord is bound to pay the whole public burdens, which are the above-mentioned feu-duty of 3 l. 6 s. 8 d. the ceſs, with 24 l. 8 s. 10½ d. of ſtipend, and 1 l. 3 s. 0½ d. of ſchool ſalary.—The teinds were valued in 1755, and the heritor has a tack thereof from the Crown, current till Lammas 1789.

The upſet price of this lot, for the encouragement of offerers, is Twelve Thouſand Pounds.

ALSO, to be SOLD, time and place foreſaid, the SUPERIORITY of the Eight-merk Land of DRUM, lying in the barony and pariſh of New Abbey, and ſtewartry foreſaid, which gives a freehold qualification in the county. The vaſſal pays a feu-duty of 13 s. 4 d. Sterling.—Upſet price One Hundred Pounds.

William Campbell writer to the ſignet will ſhew the title-deeds, rental, current leaſes, and conditions of ſale. Copies of the conditions of ſale, and inventory of writs, will be ſeen in the hands of Thomas Goldie writer in Dumfries. And thoſe who with for further information may apply to them, or Mr Ludovick Grant, accomptant in Edinburgh.

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